

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

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4. Shipbuilding in Hungary.a. Obuda Shipyard.

- (1) The Obuda Shipyard [redacted] is located on the right bank of the Danube. The address is Hajógyár Sziget (Shipyard Island), Budapest III. 25X1
- (2) This firm was owned by Austrian interests before 1939 and after 1945 it was taken over by the Russians, who subsequently handed it over to the Hungarian Government.
- (3) There are some 3,000 men employed by this firm. Since 1948 the output has been chiefly confined to two types of vessels, namely, a 280-ton tug and a 450-ton passenger ship accommodating some 350 passengers. The capacity of the firm is about 14 tugs and 12 passenger vessels per year. So far, 65 tugs have been completed and 22 passenger vessels.
- (4) All these vessels were built for the Soviet Government and as they were completed they were inspected by Soviet technicians permanently stationed in Budapest. The vessels were then sailed down the Danube to Rumania by a Hungarian crew; here the Hungarian crew was replaced by a Soviet crew, which sailed the vessels to the USSR via the Black Sea.

b. Ganz Hajógyár Shipyard.

- (1) The Gheorghiu-Dej Shipyard (the former Ganz Hajógyár) is located on the left bank of the Danube in Budapest.
- (2) The Ganz Yard employs 3,000 men. The technical head of this plant is Ormos (fnu).

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(3) The output since 1947 has been 55 seagoing vessels of 1,100 tons each, and an unspecified number of heavy cranes (up to 100-ton capacity). The present capacity is 12 vessels per year and eight cranes. In addition to this, the shipyard can undertake heavy repairs and overhauls.

(4) All 55 vessels mentioned were sent to the USSR.

c. The Balatonfured Shipyard.

The Balatonfured Shipyard (Balatonfuredi Hajógyár), located at Lake Balaton, employs between 600 and 800 men. This shipyard has recently been working on an order for 30 coastal patrol boats for the Polish Government. These boats are between 60 and 80 tons and this shipyard can produce about 10 per year. In addition, the Balatonfured Shipyard can construct a few vessels of up to 400 tons per year and carry out some repair work. [redacted] this shipyard was rather old-fashioned and [redacted] the capacity was not great.

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d. The Duna Shipyard.

The Duna Shipyard (Dunai Hajógyár) located at Vác, some 40 km. north of Budapest, employs only 400 men and is at present engaged on producing aluminum patrol vessels for the Hungarian Government. These vessels can do about 30 km. an hour and are in the 40-ton class.

e. There is a shipyard in the vicinity of the Gans Hajógyár, which was known as Meszhart (Hungarian-Soviet Shipping Co.) up till November 1954. [redacted]

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the name had been changed [redacted] This plant employs some 800 men and is only concerned with repair work.

f. [redacted] the major part of all the output of the shipyards in Hungary went to the USSR. [redacted] there were no other shipyards of importance than the ones mentioned above and [redacted] no new ones were under construction.

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g. In July 1954, the pressure on the shipbuilding program was reduced after a ministerial speech which indicated that less resources would in future be devoted to capital construction. [redacted] this policy was being reversed in January 1955.

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h. [redacted] 25X1

5. Communist Control in the Obuda Shipyard.

a. The political head of the firm is Klement (first name probably Joseph). [redacted]

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b. [redacted]

c. Regular courses in Communism take place at the factory and attendance is compulsory.

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- d. Membership in a left-wing party has been obligatory since about 1946-1947. Membership dues are collected monthly at the shipyard by a Communist official. These fees are not subtracted at source from wages.

- e. [redacted] shipyard was completely under Communist control and [redacted] even if the majority of the men hated working for the Russians there was [redacted] nothing they could do about it. Strikes never took place and [redacted] it would be impossible to organize a strike. Any worker who shows active [redacted] signs of dissatisfaction is arrested and put in a prison camp or sent to the USSR.

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